

New York, Jan. 10.—Silver 56 1/2c; lead, \$5.90; spelter not quoted; copper steady; electrolytic \$23.50 @ 24.25.

FORECAST: UTAH: Tonight and Tuesday local snow; colder in western portion Tuesday.

## Turks Report Sinking of Allied Troop Ship Off Tip of Gallipoli Peninsula

### GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE BREAKS DOWN WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Teutons Gain Temporary Foothold in French Positions at Various Places But Are Subsequently Driven Out Everywhere Except in Two Advanced Trenches—Berlin Claims Defeat of French and Constantinople Reports British Heavy Losers in Mesopotamia While London Announces Turks in Full Retreat.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—The sinking of a transport ship of the allies, filled with troops, at the time of the withdrawal of the French and British forces from the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, is reported in Constantinople dispatches given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

Paris, Jan. 10, 2:11 p. m.—Heavy attacks were made by German troops in the Champagne, the war office announces today. The German attacks broke down with heavy losses, the statement says, and although they gained temporary foothold in French positions at various places they were subsequently driven out everywhere except from portions of two advanced trenches.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—An offensive movement has been inaugurated by the German forces in the Champagne.

Announcement was made by the war office today that French positions extending over several hundred yards at a point northwest of Massiges had been captured by the Germans.

German Captures 423 Men.

The conquered positions are near Maisons de Champagne. The Germans captured 423 prisoners, including seven officers, five machine guns and one large and seven small mine throwers.

A French counter attack made to the east of the positions taken by the Germans failed.

A German aircraft division attacked the rear guard establishment of the allies at Fumes.

On the eastern front an advance attempted by strong Russian detachments at Beletany was repulsed.

Turkish War Report.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—The following dispatch under date of Constantinople was given by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Milan agency states that Turkish preparations for three days for the attack upon the British and French and the results are not yet fully known. All the positions near Seddul Bahr and Tekke Burnu were captured, nine cannon being captured. Turkish artillery sank an enemy transport filled with soldiers. An enormous amount of booty was captured. A Turkish airplane shot down an enemy biplane near Seddul Bahr."

Reports on the progress of the campaign in Mesopotamia are widely divergent.

Constantinople dispatches through Berlin this morning declared the British main army was retreating from Kut-el-Amara. It was announced in the British house of commons on the other hand that the Turks on January 9 were in full retreat with the British pursuing.

Berlin and Paris likewise give varying accounts of the result of the German offensive movement in the Champagne.

Berlin declares that about 700 yards of French trenches were taken and held against a counter attack. The French statement asserts that the German attacks broke down and that the Germans retained only two small sections of advanced trenches.

The main British army in Mesopotamia is in retreat, Berlin hears from Constantinople. Then thousands men left in Kut-el-Amara to cover the retreat. Constantinople advises claim, have been surrounded.

The campaign district is the scene of an offensive movement by the Germans. Northeast of Massiges they have taken several hundred yards of trenches, capturing more than four hundred prisoners, according to Berlin.

Constantinople dispatches through Berlin claim the sinking of an allied transport filled with troops off the Gallipoli peninsula as the entente forces were evacuating their positions on the tip.

Vienna claims that the Russians on last Saturday ceased their attacks on the Galician and Bessarabia fronts.

Greeks Still Protesting.

London, Jan. 10, 9:20 a. m.—The Greek government, says Reuters, has made an energetic protest against the arrests at Mytilene of the German, Austrian and Turkish consuls by the military authorities of the entente allies. These arrests also have brought a new protest from the central powers. The newspaper Cairi publishes the authorized denial of reports in the European press that negotiations are in progress between Greece and Bulgaria with a view to a general understanding.

Tons of Mail Sent Prisoners.

Berne, Jan. 9, via Paris, 11:40 p. m.—The Swiss mails have transmitted to prisoners of war during the period from August 19 to December 15, 1915, 12,000,000 parcels, 70,000,000 letters

and 2,000,000 money orders for a total sum of 30,000,000 francs, of which 23,000,000 francs was for French prisoners in Germany and 7,000,000 for Germans in France.

The Swiss priest Philippe Iseppi, of Samaden, has been appointed visitor for Italian prisoners in Austria, and Father Nosedo of Morbio, also a Swiss will visit Austrians in Italy.

Turks Surround British.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—The British army at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia has now been surrounded completely by the Turks, according to Constantinople advices given out today by the Overseas News Agency. It is said the Turks have advanced to the main defenses of the British.

The main British arm in Mesopotamia, according to these advices, is in retreat, ten thousand men having been left in Kut-el-Amara to cover the movement.

Austrian War Report.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—The following Austrian official communication under date of January 9 was received here today:

"The Russians, who two days ago were repulsed at all points in eastern Galicia, ceased their attacks yesterday. There was only intermittent artillery firing on the part of the Russians."

"The Austro-Hungarian forces along the Kormine river in Volhynia dispersed Russian reconnoitering detachments."

Troops Storm Montenegrin Heights.

"Montenegrin front: Northeast of Berane Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the heights occupied by the Montenegrins on the Tara river and captured one cannon. There were skirmishes along the Herzegovina frontier. In the district of the Gulf of Cattaro attacks against the Montenegrin troops are in progress."

Failure at Dardanelles.

Berlin, Jan. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—"The news of the definite failure of the Dardanelles expedition aroused enormous joy and satisfaction in Constantinople," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Berlin newspapers," continues the agency, "point out the loss of prestige which this means for the British, besides the enormous losses of men, ships and money. They recall the proud words of Mr. Asquith in parliament on November 9, 1914, that the Turkish empire had committed suicide and had dug its own grave and those of Mr. Churchill at a later date that through the Dardanelles lay the shortest road to triumphant peace."

Grain Census in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 9, 3:15 p. m.—The decree ordering that a census be taken no later than January 25 of all the grain in the kingdom is explained by officials as indicating to the authorities, the quantities that it may be necessary to import. It is denied that the order implies any intention of establishing bread rations for the people, as has been done in Germany."

### GERMANS DENY WILD RUMORS

Berlin Minimizes Seriousness of Emperor's Illness—Admits Malignant Growth in Throat.

Rome, Jan. 9, 3:20 p. m.—The late reports received here regarding the condition of the German emperor minimize the seriousness of his condition and contradict wild rumors circulated not long ago. These reports, received from Germany through Switzerland, say that the emperor is affected by a malignant growth in the throat which required a small operation. Although the operation was slight, it is said, the greatest care was indispensable owing to the delicate nature of the organs effected.

A high church official who undertook to secure this report was assured that the doctors believed that if the emperor did not arise a contingency they think unlikely, the emperor will be able to resume work this month or early in February.

### TURKS RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA

British Reported Pursuing Moslems—Heavy Fighting on Both Sides of the Tigris.

PRISONERS CAPTURED

New Commander to Succeed General Nixon Announced in House of Commons.

London, Jan. 10, 2:53 p. m.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9 with the British pursuing them. It was announced in the house of commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

There had been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement stated, until the British had taken two Turkish guns and 700 prisoners.

In telling the commons the news of the British success on the Tigris, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"General Alymer left Miam Alligari, January 6 with troops marching to the relief of Kut-el-Amara. On the same day General Townsend at Kut reported that the previous night the enemy had opened a heavy fire on the northwest front and on the village opposite Kut, but had made no attack.

On the night of January 7, General Alymer had heavy firing on the south bank of the Tigris.

"On the right bank General Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking two guns and 700 prisoners and then entrenched. Meanwhile the main attack on the left bank was repulsed by our tanks.

"On the evening of January 8 he reported that, owing to fatigue, the troops have been unable to make any progress that day. On the ninth he reported the enemy in retreat and that he was pursuing, but that heavy rains hindered the pursuit."

"From later telegrams it appears that the enemy has reached Kharaa."

Recent dispatches have indicated that the British expedition in Mesopotamia was opposed by superior Turkish forces. The British repulsed several assaults on Kut-el-Amara.

It was in November 1914 that an Anglo-Indian force starting from the Persian gulf, began marching north and west over the desert, following the Tigris and Euphrates rivers wherever possible. The fighting was slow but the British pushed northward steadily until they reached Ctesiphon, 18 miles below Baghdad. Here the Turks defeated them and they fell back on Kut-el-Amara, 105 miles south-east of Baghdad.

Although the Berlin report of the British retreat in Mesopotamia appears to bear variance with the British announcement that the Turks are falling back after heavy fighting, Mr. Chamberlain's statement to the house of commons does not disclose the point at which the engagement referred to occurred. It is possible that this action took place somewhere south of Kut-el-Amara between the Turks and the main body of the British.

New Commander Named.

London, Jan. 10, 3:40 p. m.—Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia in succession to General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who has been compelled by ill health to return home. It was announced in the house of commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, who is 59 years-old and has had a long and brilliant army career, has been chief of the general staff in India since 1912. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-79 and was awarded a medal and was similarly honored for his services with the Sudan expedition in 1885.

Much of his subsequent service was in connection with the Canadian militia for which he served some time as quartermaster-general, afterwards as chief of the general staff of the militia and then Inspector-General. Leaving the last named post to become a division commander in India in 1911.

Funeral Held for Charles W. Knapp.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Charles W. Knapp, for years publisher of the St. Louis Republic and since January 1, treasurer of the New York Times, was held here this afternoon at a private undertaking establishment. The burial was in Calvary cemetery.

The services were conducted by Rev. B. T. Kemmerer of the Christ church (Episcopal).

Several persons from other cities attended the funeral, among them being Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times; J. R. Youatt, treasurer of the Associated Press of which Mr. Knapp was a director; and H. P. Rogers of the Chicago Daily News and H. L. Brown of the Indianapolis News, both vice presidents of the American Newspaper Publishers' association of which Mr. Knapp was one of the organizers.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—Via London, 4:53 p. m.—A British force which apparently was on the way to reinforce the British at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris river, lost three thousand men in an attack on Turkish positions at Sheikh Said, according to a semi-official statement received here today from Constantinople. The attack is declared to have been repulsed.

"On the Iraq front the enemy, whose strength is estimated at one division which was stationed at Miam Alligari in order to come to the rescue at Kut-el-Amara on January 6 and 7 under the protection of four gunboats, attacked our positions at Sheikh Said, but was repulsed by our counter at-

### FINDS SUBSTITUTES FOR MANY SUPPLIES ENGLAND CUTS OFF



Dr. Walther Rathenau.

Dr. Walther Rathenau, who "compelled the war ministry and the industries to build factories" to produce what the Fatherland had previously imported, claims that Germany is now absolutely independent in this respect of any other nation. This great electrical engineer is called the "wizard of the empire" and the "field marshal of business," the man whose genius made it possible for Germany to defy the present blockade.

"We made some prisoners. The enemy's losses are estimated at 3,000. The enemy cavalry suffered especially severe losses."

### ARTHUR HAUSER GOES ON TRIAL

Alleged Murderer of Woodmen of World Cashier and Assailant of Many Women in Court.

GIRL IS CHIEF WITNESS

Man Suspected of Many Crimes Will First Be Tried in Nebraska for Murder.

Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 10.—Arthur Hauser, alleged highwayman and assailant of women in several cities of the country, went on trial today on the charge of killing W. H. Smith, cashier of the Woodmen of the World, the night of October 16, last. The principal witness for the prosecution is Miss Grace Slater, an employee at Woodmen national headquarters, whom Smith was accompanying home from a "Billy" Sunday meeting at the time of the tragedy.

The bandit stopped them at Thirty-second and Dodge streets and, because Smith was slow in complying with his order to put up his hands, shot him with almost instantly fatal results. Afterward the murdered man was taken to a hospital where he died. Miss Slater is a young woman of 21, who was with Smith at the time of the murder. She is now in custody of the police.

Hauser was captured in Indianapolis on suspicion of crimes committed in Wichita, but given up to the Nebraska authorities to first be tried on the murder charge.

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### UNPARALLELED GROWTH IN U. S.

Comptroller of Currency Describes Development in Financial History of Country.

U. S. BANKING POWER

Fight Against Usury in National Banks Outlined—Effect of High Rates on Business.

Washington, Jan. 10.—"Development and growth never paralleled in the financial history of any country," is the way John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, describes in his annual report to congress, the operation of the national banks under his charge from October, 1914, to November, 1915, the first year under the Federal Reserve system.

The report today was presented to congress.

Mr. Williams gives a comparative statement of the condition of the national banks. He shows net resources increased in the year \$1,743,878,648, deposits increased \$2,081,530,164 and loans and discounts increased \$917,450,502. Available cash increased \$362,000,000 and on November 10, 1915, the reporting national banks had excess reserves of \$891,000,000. Tables show the comparative condition of banks in 1895 and 1915. In September, 1895, there were 3,712 reporting banks with net deposits of \$1,380,000,000, and loans and discounts of \$2,050,408,402, while in November, 1915, there were 7,617 reporting banks with net deposits of \$9,079,471,447, loans and discounts of \$7,233,928,973.

"The reserves held by the national banks November 10, 1915," says the report, "exceeded by \$587,000,000 the greatest reserves ever held prior to passage of the federal reserve act. Loans and discounts amounted to more than the total loans and discounts of all banks, including national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies—as late as the year 1902."

Banking Power of U. S.

Mr. Williams says the "banking power" of the United States—capital surplus, circulation deposits, etc.—of all reporting banks, with an estimate of the figures for non-reporting banks, amounted in June, 1915, to \$25,397,100,000, an increase in a year of about \$1,057,100,000. Savings bank deposits increased by 176,256 during the year ending last June with total deposits of \$4,997,706,013, an increase of \$61,114,163. The average deposit decreased from \$444.26 to \$442.83, but the number of banks increased from 2100 to 2159.

The comptroller's principal recommendation for legislation is for an amendment to the bank law directing the department of justice to send users on information from the comptroller to other sources.

Other recommendations for preventing bank failures proposes: To prohibit officers borrowing from their own banks; to prevent loans to directors except with approval of the board; to require officers and employees to give surety bonds; to limit direct and indirect loans to one individual, form or corporation; to prevent or limit overdrafts; to require certificates of deposit to be signed by two directors; to prevent erasures on bank books; to limit interest paid on deposits; to authorize establishment of branches in the United States; to permit branches in Alaska and insular possessions; to authorize minimum interest charges which ordinarily might be usurious on small loans and to authorize the comptroller to proceed against directors for losses sustained by a bank through violation of the bank act.

Banks Broken by Bankers.

"Banks," says Mr. Williams, "nearly always are broken, not by bank robbers, who have come from the outside, nor by failure of customers to whom they have lent money, but by the tying up or dissipation of the banks' funds through loans to their own officers and directors, or else by direct defalcations and embezzlements by trusted officers. If these evils are remedied—and they can be remedied by certain simple and much needed amendments can be secured to the national bank act—failures among national banks can be reduced to a negligible number, or be absolutely eliminated."

Mr. Williams shows there were 14 failures in the 12 months ended October 31; that in the last fifty years there were 208 failures attributable to criminal acts; that injudicious or careless banking was responsible for 136 others.

The comptroller details his side of the fight with national banks to prevent usurious interest rates. He gives figures to back up his charges and says complaints of this practice have been particularly directed against small banks in the south and southwest, west and northwest.

Mr. Williams says that usury unchecked means "depopulation and hopelessness, thriftlessness and resulting loss of producing capacity." He closes with the statement that intimate connection with the affairs of his office has shown that the majority of American bankers are honest and anxious to obey the laws, and are intent on building up their communities and the country."

Bishops Send Collective Letter.

Paris, Jan. 10, 4:40 a. m.—The bishops of Belgium have sent a collective letter to Austrian and German bishops replying to denials by the prelates of the two empires that the allegations reporting German atrocities in Belgium, and sent it to General von Bising, German military governor of Belgium, to foreign diplomats and consuls in Belgium, to the vatican and to the Belgian episcopate. He did this in November.

"More recently Cardinal Mercier (primate of Belgium) together with the bishops of Namur, Liege and Tournai, addressed a letter to the German episcopate asking that it intervene with the imperial government to obtain an inquiry into charges of German atrocities in Belgium. This letter has not been answered."

Allies Grant Red Cross a Concession.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Great Britain and her allies, it was announced today,

have given their consent to the American Red Cross Society to ship its present accumulation of hospital supplies meant for hospitals in Germany and allied countries. The permit, however, applies only to the present accumulation and any further shipments will have to be held pending arrangements with the British government.

YOUNG WOMAN SHOOT'S BETRAYER

Joliet, Ills., Jan. 10.—John Robert, head of the Robert Welding Works here, was shot and seriously wounded today by Lillian Piper, waitress, 24 years-old, who then shot herself to death. The young woman had asserted she had been wronged by Robert and that he had cast her off.

A note pinned to her underwear said:

"The wages of sin is death."

### REMBRANDT DIES OF GAS POISON

Greatest Living Animal Sculptor Found Unconscious in Studio in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 10, 4:35 a. m.—The Italian animal sculptor Rembrandt Bugatti, was found lying unconscious yesterday in his studio in Rue Joseph, 14, a physician who was summoned said the sculptor was suffering from gas poisoning. A gas jet in the studio was turned on. Bugatti was taken to Laennec hospital, where he died.

War Depresses Sculptor.

Of late months the war seemed to have affected the sculptor profoundly. He was greatly depressed by the sufferings of the Belgians, for whom he had great admiration. He frequently pointed to the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole and said: "I ought to give it to some mutilated Belgian soldier."

Signor Bugatti gave up some time ago his work in the specialty which won him fame, saying: "This is not the time to make animals." He devoted himself entirely to a new interpretation of Christ. This work, now at the foundry, is his last.

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Bishop Writes of Atrocities

Sent Long Answer to German White Book But Has Received No Reply From German Authorities.

Have, Jan. 10, 5:30 a. m.—The Belgian official press bureau gave out the following official note today:

"Monsignor Heylen, bishop of Namur, Belgium, who is passing through Switzerland on his way to Rome, confirms the previous statement that he wrote a long answer to the German white book (concerning allegations of German atrocities in Belgium) and sent it to General von Bising, German military governor of Belgium, to foreign diplomats and consuls in Belgium, to the vatican and to the Belgian episcopate. He did this in November."

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### EXPLOSION AT DU PONT PLANT

Terrific Blast Heard Twenty-five Miles Away—Wild Reports Are Circulated.

DEAD WERE EMPLOYEES

Cause of Disaster Not Known—Company Blames No Outside Agencies.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—Three men were killed and a number injured in an explosion of smokeless powder early today at the plant of the Du Pont Powder works at Carney's Point, N. J. One man is missing. It had been reported that a large number of men had lost their lives, but after an investigation the superintendent said that only three were dead and possibly four.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but according to their superintendent, there is no suspicion that the blast was due to outside agencies. The report that arrests had been made was denied.

The dead are John Walsh Nyack, N. Y. Richard J. Larney, Philadelphia, S. T. Clyde Wynn, address not known.

Victims Were Employees.

The superintendent of the plant said the victims were employees, but that they had no business in the part of the works where the explosion occurred. The blast was a terrific one and was felt 25 miles away. Wire communication with the plant was cut off by the shock with the result that the wildest rumors prevailed until daylight cleared up the extent of the accident.

Wild Reports Circulated.

One of the reports in circulation was that government agents and secret service agents from the Du Pont company had been watching suspicious persons who went to the plant from Wilmington, Del., by boat and that two carrying bombs and fuses had been arrested. C. N. Landis, a representative of the company, branded all these reports as false.

"Nothing ever occurs at the powder works of the Du Pont company but that some one loads one or two men up with bombs and dynamite and puts them under arrest," said Mr. Landis. "There is nothing to the plot theory."

Smokeless Powder Explodes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Six workmen were killed and a score severely burned early today in a terrific explosion of two tons of smokeless powder at the Carney's Point plant of the Du Pont Powder company.

The force of the explosion was so great that it lifted a ferryboat which was just leaving the dock at Carney's Point, fairly out of the water, breaking all the windows and smashing a part of its cabin. None of the passengers, most all of whom were employed at the Du Pont plant returning to their homes in Wilmington, across the river, were injured. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in this city, 25 miles distant.

Story